

The Janesville Gazette.

VOLUME 9.

JANESVILLE, WIS., FRIDAY, MARCH 3, 1865.

NUMBER 12.

The Janesville Gazette is the only paper published in this city, and having the most extensive circulation in the State, it is the best medium for the publication of all kinds of advertisements, and for the dissemination of all kinds of information. It is published every day, except on Sundays and public holidays, and is sent to all subscribers in advance.

Amusements.

GENERAL GANTT

will deliver a

LECTURE

before the

Young Men's Literary Union

AT

LAPPIN'S HALL,

JANESVILLE,

FRIDAY, MARCH 10TH, 1865.

SUBJECT:—North and South.

A treatise may be expected, as the celebrated

author has by his long and successful career

acquired a high reputation as a lecturer. His

lectures are always interesting and instructive,

and are well received by all who attend them.

Admission free. Tickets for the lecture

will be sold at the door, and at the

Lippin's Hall, on Friday, March 10th, at

the following prices:—50 cents for the

lecture, and 10 cents for the

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CITY AND COUNTY.

RAILROAD DIRECTORY.

ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF TRAINS.

Chicago & Northwestern.

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BY TELEGRAPH.

Reported Expressly for the Gazette.

THE GREAT CONTEST!

The Military Situation!

Extracts from Rebel Papers!

Rumors Regarding Sherman!

He is Reported Moving on Raleigh!

Movements in Grant's Army

A DESPERATE BATTLE IMMINENT

Exchange of Prisoners Interrupted

The President's Inaugural Address

Changes in the Cabinet, &c.

FROM THE SOUTH.

Philadelphia, March 2.—A special dispatch from Washington to the Bulletin

says that the air is filled with alarming

rumors. Every ear has found a voice, and

every eye is turned to the tale it tells, and

every heart is throbbing with the

anticipation of a great event. The

rumors are of a serious nature, and

are of a nature that is calculated to

excite the public mind. The rumors

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FROM GRANT'S ARMY.

New York, March 3.—The correspond-

ence from the armies before the rebel

capital, represents everything quiet, but it

is evident that on both sides the belief

is that the state of affairs will not continue

a great while longer. Indications of rebel

intentions to move another raid with their

James river fleet are daily manifested, and

Richmond papers give additional reports

regarding heavy fighting by Gen. Grant

on his left, to which point they say he

has moved his cavalry, the main portion of

his infantry, and a number of pieces of ar-

tillery. All this they say means a desperate

battle at an early day, or at least as soon

as the roads shall be in a proper condition.

Deserters still report preparations for

the evacuation of Petersburg. The rebels

are busily engaged in improving their

defences.

Paymasters have been for some time oc-

cupied in paying off the Army of the Potomac.

A letter from a leading commander in

the Army of the Potomac, received here

today, states that during the last two

days, the deserters from the rebel army

defending Richmond and Petersburg have

averaged 140 per day. Those now coming

in are veterans, as not being able to trust

conscripts the veterans are placed on pick-

et exclusively, but these appear to be un-

Visit to the State Prison.

Editorial Correspondence.

WAPRON, March 2, 1865.

Having business in this section of the State, I took occasion to visit my excellent friend CORRIER, who reigns with such mild benignity over the convicts in our State Prison. I found him at home last evening, quietly superintending the affairs of the institution. The legislative committee has just made its annual visit, and left here last Thursday, after giving the financial, sanitary, and governmental affairs of the prison a thorough overhauling. They will make a very favorable report, as I am told the venerable General Starks, who was once Commissioner himself in the days when the democracy held sway, says the Prison was never in so good condition as at the present time.

SOMETHING ABOUT THE CONVICTS.

There are at present one hundred convicts confined here, ninety males and ten females. The place of their nativity is as follows:

- New York 23; Ohio 4; Pennsylvania 4; Vermont 1; Maine 3; Massachusetts 2; Illinois 1; Connecticut 1; Michigan 1; Wisconsin 3; Kentucky 1; Virginia 1; New Hampshire 1; New Jersey 1; Missouri 1; North Carolina 1; Georgia 1; Germany 13; Ireland 19; England 10; Canada 3; Norway 1; Holland 2; Sweden 1; Bohemia 1.

This it will be seen that "York State" and Ireland are our main reliance in the way of recruits for this concern—many of them (it is presumable) being excellent "friends" of Governor Seymour.

The inmates are all kept at hard labor from 7 o'clock a. m. until 6 p. m., having from twelve to one for dinner and rest. Their breakfast consists of hash, crust coffee without milk or sugar, and bread. At dinner they are given beef, potatoes and bread, with soup three times each week. Their supper is bread and molasses, or bread and butter and water, and occasionally a piece of gingerbread. Of this coarse but wholesome food they have all they want, and their appetites for it are sharpened by constant and vigorous toil at some useful occupation. I passed the rounds last night with the Commissioner, and took a look at the prisoners in their cells. Their bedrooms are not large but well ventilated and well secured. One huge flat stone constitutes the roof and another as solid as rock can be made the floor. The walls are of solid blocks of cut limestone that looked strong enough to defy the remorseless tooth of time itself. A huge iron grating in the shape of a door, with no poetry in the creak of its hinges, shuts them in. Each one is allowed a light until half past seven o'clock by which he reads or writes, mends his clothes, or enjoys in silence, his tobacco, which is allowed him by the commissioner. The sanitary regulations are the most complete and thorough, as may be inferred when I state that there has not been a case in the hospital in six months and only one death in six years. No punishment has been inflicted in fourteen months except upon three fellows who were confined in the dungeon for insubordination. Some few of them are hard looking cases, with physiognomy and premonitory development that would betray them anywhere, but a large proportion of them look no more revengeful or malicious than most of the more fortunate ones outside those impenetrable walls, but as Shakespeare says they seem

"The mildest mannered men
That ever scummed ship or cut a throat."

By the laws of the State each convict is placed upon his good behavior, and the Commissioner is allowed to deduct five days per month or sixty days per year from the term of their imprisonment, if in his opinion, they merit it by obedience and industry. But I fancy it would puzzle my excellent friend to carry out the law in the case of those who are confined here for life, and I wonder some astute pettifogger in the legislature has not attempted ere this to rectify the matter by amending the revised statutes. This is a matter of interest to a large number of convicts, nearly one-fourth of the entire number confined here being life members.

Two escaped last summer while at work on the sewer outside of the prison walls, and have not been retaken. The Commissioner is of the opinion that some fellow in the vicinity who had the draft constantly before his eyes, gave them a change of clothes and put them into the army, pocketing the bounty for his pains.

Several notorious characters were pointed out to me, among whom was Shearer who killed Taylor in Kenosha county, and a father and son named Schultz, from Dodge county, who are also in for murder in the first degree. Patrick Crook, an Irishman, is a life member for killing his wife in a fit of drunkenness. He is 70 years old and has been in 4 years. He works at shoemaking and is a little deranged. He writes a letter occasionally to a Mrs. Quin, an imaginary lady who, he insists, has the Governor's pardon for him in her possession. He proposes to marry her as the shortest process of getting a wife and his liberty at the same time. But it will not be long ere he is set free by the decree of a greater than Governor Lewis, and he will pass out in spite of stone wall or grime iron gate-way.

The men are employed at stone cutting, coopering, blacksmithing, shoemaking, cabinet work and other trades, according to their skill and previous knowledge of business. Their occupation depends chiefly upon their term of service. If a convict has no trade when he enters and has but a year or eighteen months to stay, he saws wood, drives team or works in the stone quarry, there being an excellent one in the prison yard. If he is a life member or is sentenced for over three years, he is taught a trade of some kind. Some of them are very expert and skillful workmen. It was

a convict who designed the wall for the prison, and I believe superintended the work as it progressed. Another drew the plans and specifications of the building which answers as the department for female prisoners, in which the family of the Deputy Warden lives—a very fine building of cut stone from the quarry on the spot. Mr. Corrier pointed out to me some specimens of cooperage made for the State Fair by a man who had worked at the business but three months, fully equal to anything I have ever seen anywhere. In the warehouse connected with the cabinet shop are many specimens of handiwork of very superior make and finish. These fellows are nobly's fools of their own race.

THE FEMALE DEPARTMENT.

There are confined in this department ten women whose ages vary from sixteen to sixty. Some of the younger ones have been convicted of stealing from their employers, but the most of them belong to that class of women described in the Scriptures as "a woman who was a sinner," and have led fast and boisterous lives. Two are in for manslaughter—one having killed her sister and the other her husband. All of their terms of service expire during the present year except two. All have been married but two. Their food is the same as that given to the men, and they work at knitting, sewing, mending, &c., under the supervision of a lady matron.

RELIGIOUS EXERCISES.

Religious services are held every Sabbath morning by a chaplain who receives \$500 for such services from the State. The Reverend Mr. Waggoner officiates at present, and belongs to the sect known as Christians (Campbellites) a denomination that is quite numerous in this vicinity. They attach great importance to the ordinance of baptism, and hold that immersion is the only true method of administering that solemn rite. Not long ago one of the convicts desired to be baptized and after due examination by the chaplain, who found the candidate penitent and well qualified, his request was granted. An eye witness describes the scene as a novel one and well calculated to inspire serious thoughts. The minister marched ahead followed by the candidate dressed in his prison garb, closely flanked by guards well armed, and a large crowd of curious spectators. In this way the procession marched down to the stream where they "went down into the water," as Peter and the Eunuch did many hundred years before, and the rite was administered according to the ancient custom.

PERSONAL.

I cannot close this hasty letter without putting upon record my very high opinion of the excellent manner in which the Prison is conducted under the management of the present efficient Commissioner, Hon. Henry Corrier. Mr. C. is a German by birth and came to this country about fifteen years ago. He first engaged in teaching in Indiana, and being an excellent speaker he soon became a leading man among the democrats of that State, speaking from the same platform with Lane, Bright, Wright and other democratic luminaries. He succeeded like many others at the repeal of the Missouri Compromise, and in 1850 he came to Wisconsin and established a Fremont paper at Oshkosh. He was elected State Prison Commissioner at the last State election, and if the services of a good and efficient officer have any influence with the people, he will be re-elected. I believe this opinion of him will be borne out by the report of the legislative committee who will soon make their report. His system of discipline is reformatory and has reference to the highest good of the convict as far as is compatible with the best interests of the State. A humane and merciful man is needed here as much as a firm and resolute one, and the present Commissioner, I believe, combines all the qualities of an excellent officer.

A. M. T.

Legislative Correspondence.

Madison, March 2, 1865

Editors Gazette:—The bills passed and acted on in both Houses to day, are chiefly of a local character.

The Senate again spread itself on the land grant question, by rejecting a motion to recall the rejected resolution of yesterday, from the Assembly, by a vote of 19 yeas to 10 nays. I discover that this action partly arises from the idea that it is not necessary for the State to formally accept the grant, and that it can be just as well accepted in any railroad bill providing for the disposal of the grant. This construction, and a want of confidence in the chances of certain localities to get the grant, probably impels a majority of the Senators to vote against its acceptance as a chance of separate proposition. But the action of the Senate, from whatever cause it comes, has not in the least stopped the deliberations of the Railroad Committee, or the operations of various delegations having an eye to the convenient disposition of the grant.

The Joint Committee on charitable and benevolent institutions have agreed on the following appropriations, which will be reported in a day or two: Reform School \$12,500, Deaf and Dumb Asylum \$18,000, Blind Institute \$25,000, which includes the amount necessary to furnish the new workshop. Insane Hospital \$40,000 for current expenses in addition to the \$10,000 already appropriated, and \$100,000 for the enlargement of the hospital building.

The bill providing for the Governor's getting the opinion of the Supreme Court on laws of doubtful constitutionality has been indefinitely postponed in the Senate, by 15 yeas to 12 nays.

In the Assembly this morning, the bill repealing the act of exemption in favor of Beloit College, was, after a long and determined opposition, ordered to a third reading by a strong vote.

In the Senate, a resolution cutting off new business after the 20th of March, and for adjournment as soon as possible thereafter, was adopted.

Senator Van Wagoner in accordance with a resolution of the Senate, will probably deliver his lecture on Italy in the Senate Chamber on an evening of next week.

The resolution providing for a joint committee to endeavor to have justice done in the State in the assignment of its quotas of men, adopted in the Assembly yesterday, was reconsidered today and referred to a select committee.

A strong feeling is arising against the bill containing privileges to the Wisconsin Telegraph Company. It has already passed the Senate, and the reasons privately urged against it in the House are, that it encourages a monopolistic and prevents wholesome competition.

Some of the members enjoy themselves at a ball tonight in Atwood Hall, which is getting up by one of the Senate doorkeepers, who is very skillful in decoration and ready on all occasions to encourage charitable objects with his art. The hall is beautifully decorated with flags, wreaths, the portraits of the distinguished men of the nation and of the governor and members of the past and present Legislature. Before closing, I must tell you that the news of the capture of Georgetown, South Carolina, and the large number of cannon captured at Charleston, and other important items of the nation's triumph, was announced and warmly greeted in both Houses this morning. May the good end be soon, is the wish of your

YANKIE THIELER.

Concerning a Quill.

Governor PATRICK O. M. D.

Memphis, Tenn., Jan. 1, 1865.

Mass Libbie A. Wheeler:

DEAR FRIEND:—Through the kindness of Rev. Mr. Comstock, visiting delegate, and Mr. K. A. Burnell, Missionary Field Agent C. S. C. Department, Mississippi, I received yesterday a beautiful quill, bearing the inscription "Presented to the sick and wounded soldiers, by the scholars and their teachers of School District No. 1, town of Janesville, Wisconsin." Experience teaches me that "it is more blessed to give than to receive," but in this instance I am the recipient, and a grateful heart prompts me to thank you and your pupils for this substantial evidence of your regard and sympathy for the soldiers. When the chilling blasts of winter sweep through my quarters, in the still hours of night, this comfortable token will remind me of the fair donor and her little band, and though strangers I will commit them all to the gracious keeping of our common Father in Heaven.

None can realize and God alone knows what amount of good has been and is being done by those twin institutions of benevolence, the Sanitary and the Christian Commission. To the former many a soldier owes his recovery from sickness or wounds; and to the latter scores are indebted for their conversion to the blessed religion of the meek and lowly Jesus. Both are disseminating an influence that will endure long after the cannon's roar will have ceased to echo through our distracted country. I glory in the women of America! They have shown themselves equal to every emergency, and have played well their part in this terrible national tragedy! The student need no longer study the pages of classic history, or call in review the deeds of self-denial and heroism of our maternal ancestors to find examples of Spartan patriotism. The times are demonstrating that American women know their mission in this crisis and are nobly fulfilling it, and in revolving years their acts of kindness and love to their country's defenders will read more like the story tales of romance than stern reality.

I thank you again for this beautiful New Year's gift, and indulge the hope that before another year rolls round, this "crystal war may be over," and your friends in blue (every lady has friends in the army, I know,) may return to you in safety. Respectfully, C. G. WORTH.

Co. K, 27th Iowa Vol.

Letter from Gen. Leo-Armstrong.

The Richmond Sentinel of Thursday, Feb. 23d, has the following letter from the Confederate commander-in-chief:

Richmond, Va., Feb. 19, 1865.

To Hon. E. Barksdale, House of Representatives, Richmond:

Sir—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 12th inst., with reference to the employment of negroes as soldiers. I think the measure not only expedient but necessary. The enemy will certainly use them against us if he gets possession of them. As his present numerical superiority will enable him to penetrate many parts of the country, I cannot see the wisdom of the policy of holding them to await his arrival, when we may by timely action and judicious management use them to arrest his progress. I do not think that our white population can supply the necessities of a long war without overtaxing its capacity and imposing great suffering on our people. I believe we should provide for a protracted struggle and not merely for a hurried campaign. In answer to your second question, I can only say that, in my opinion, negroes, under proper circumstances, will make efficient soldiers. I think we could do at least as well with them as the enemy and he avails himself of their assistance under good officers and good instructions. I do not see why they should not be our good soldiers. They possess all the physical qualities and their habits of obedience constitute a good foundation for discipline. They furnish more promising material than many armies of the west in history, which owe their efficiency to discipline alone. I think those who are employed should be freed. It would be neither just nor wise, in my opinion, to require them to remain as slaves. The course to pursue, it seems to me, would be to call for such as are willing to come with the consent of their owners. An impressment or draft would not be likely to bring out the best class, and this course would make war more distasteful to them and their owners. I have no doubt if Congress would authorize their reception into the service and empower the president to call upon individuals or states for such as are willing to contribute, with the condition of emancipation to all enrolled, a sufficient number would be forthcoming to enable us to try the experiment. If it is successful, most of the objections to the measure would disappear; and if individuals still remain unwilling to send their negroes to the army, the force of public opinion in the states would

soon bring about such legislation as would remove all obstacles. I think the matter should be left, as far as possible, to the people and to the states, which can legislate as the necessities of this particular service may require. As to the mode of organizing them, it should be left as free from restraint as possible. Experience will suggest the best course, and it would be inexpedient to trammel the subject with provisions that might in the end prevent the adoption of reforms suggested by actual trial.

With great respect, your obedient servant, R. E. LEE, General.

ARMENIUS WARD has written another letter to his Betsey about his visit to Boston, and here is what he says about the Atlantic Monthly: "The Atlantic Monthly, Betsey, is a regular visitor to our western home. I like it because it has got sense. It don't print stories with pious platitudes and the honest young man, disagreeable idiot—so that our daddies very generally prefer the gifts to the honest young idiot; but it gives us good square American literature. The chaps that write for the Atlantic, Betsey, understand their business. They can sling ink, they can—I went in and saw 'em. I told 'em that theirs was a high and holy mission. They seemed quite gratified, and asked if I had seen the Great Organ."

SINGULAR COINCIDENCE.—Company E, 24th Iowa Infantry, numbers in its fifteen pairs of brothers, all of them, we believe, from Vandalia, Jasper county, and the vicinity thereof. We doubt much whether a case similar to this can be found in the war for the Union. The names of the brothers are as follows: W. H. McMillin, David McMillin, George and Nathaniel James, John T. and J. D. McGarragh, W. R. and W. S. Davidson, W. W. and J. E. Deakin, Joel and Samuel S. Frost, Isaac and Robert Walters, Johnson and Thomas Gravatt, Zack and Calvin Walker, Chas. and Wilkins Wallace, Isaac and Cornelius Silvers, Ellison and Thomas Holland, Daniel W. and William Lyle, William and Andrew Collins, William F. and Newton Draper.—Des Moines Reg.

CITY NOTICES.

Two good second hand pianos for sale cheap at Darling's music store, Myer's Block. oct14dw1e149.

FOR BUSINESS EDUCATION.—Go to Bryant, Stratton and Spencer's Milwaukee Commercial College. "The best is the cheapest." The college paper is sent free to any address. dawlrye79.

TO MERCHANTS AND OTHERS WHO TRAVEL ON RAILROADS.—Do not leave home without an accident policy. The cost is but trifling, while railway accidents are alarmingly on the increase. E. L. DUBOCK.

Agent for Janesville and vicinity. feb24dlwaw2663.

ON all sides we hear the merits of the Grover & Baker Sewing-Machine extolled. The ladies declare it the "very best," and prove it to us in so many undeniable facts that we are bound to confess our conviction of the truth of the declaration. What other machine will embroider so beautifully, quilt so elegantly, hem so faultlessly, build so evenly, stitch so accurately, gather so regularly, operate so easily? None, we conscientiously affirm. 13dw1e403.

DYSPEPSIA, NERVOUSNESS, AND DEBILITY, DR. STRICKLAND'S TONIC.—We can recommend those suffering with Loss of Appetite, Indigestion, or Dyspepsia, Nervousness and Nervous Debility, to use Strickland's Tonic. It is a vegetable preparation, free from alcohol, and it strengthens the whole nervous system; it creates a good appetite, and is warranted to cure Dyspepsia and Nervous Debility.

For sale by Druggists generally at \$1 per bottle. Prepared by Dr. A. Strickland, 6 East Fourth street, Cincinnati, O. E. F. Colwell Wholesale agent for Wisconsin. ag23dawlry.

THE GRAND GIFT CONCERT.—It will not have escaped the attention of our readers that Prof. Balch, of Milwaukee, gives a grand concert in Milwaukee on the 22d of March, at which a large number of rich and valuable prizes are to be distributed. The gentlemen engaged with the Professor in this enterprise are substantial and reliable business men, who in the management of a similar entertainment for the past three years have made it a complete success. The Grand Gift Concert, is the agent for the sale of tickets in this city and vicinity. d6w

BUSINESS IN WISCONSIN.—The trade and business of the winters of 1864 and 1865 has been unusually small. To what is this attributable? The weather has never been more propitious for doing business; the facilities of the country have never been better. No doubt the order for a draft for 300,000 men to fill the army, has had an effect to lessen the trade. But is not the real cause attributable to the partial failure of the harvest of 1864? In consequence of the drought and other causes, the harvest of 1864 was a partial failure. How can we guard against a failure of crops in the future? We very often do things, and afterwards see that if we had done differently the result would have been better.

Many and many a farmer while at harvest last year, was convinced that if he had drilled in his grain instead of sowing broadcast, he would have had a more abundant crop. At the same time he resolved that he never would sow broadcast again. His neighbors all agreed that that was a good resolution. Seed time is now coming, and it is necessary to execute the resolution in order to have any benefit from it. The Badger State drill is now so improved as to be the best adapted to the wants of the farmer, of any drill in the market. It is a good drill, it is a good broadcast sower and cultivator, it is a good corn and bean planter, it will sow grass seed and flax seed, it is well made and made in the midst of the country where it is wanted. The Badger State is the lightest draft and the easiest worked of any drill in the market. It is sold on favorable terms, and as low or lower than any good drill. Call and see it at the factory in Janesville. R. J. RICHARDSON. dlw1e675.

Miscellaneous.

U. S. 7-30 LOAN.

By authority of the Secretary of the Treasury, the undersigned has assumed the Official Subscription Agency for the sale of United States Treasury Notes, bearing interest three tenths per cent. per annum, known as the

SEVEN-THIRTY LOAN.

These Notes are issued under date of August 10th, 1864, and are payable three years from that date, in semi-annual payments of principal and interest, or are convertible at the option of the holder into

U. S. 5-20 Six per cent.

Gold-Bearing Bonds

These bonds are now worth a premium of nine per cent, including gold interest from Nov. which makes the actual profit on the 7-30 loan, at current rates, including interest, about ten per cent. per annum, besides its exemption from State and municipal taxation, which adds from one to three per cent. more, according to the rate of interest on other property. This interest is payable semi-annually by coupons attached to each note, which may be cut off and added to any bank or banker.

The interest amounts to:

One cent per day on a \$50 note.	
Two cents " " " \$100 "	\$100
Ten " " " \$500 "	\$500
20 " " " \$1000 "	\$1000
50 " " " \$5000 "	\$5000

Notes of all the designated names will be promptly furnished upon receipt of subscription. This is

THE ONLY LOAN IN MARKET

now offered by the Government, and it is confidently expected that its superior advantages will make it the

Great Popular Loan of the People.

Less than \$200,000,000 remain unsold, which will probably be disposed of within the next 30 or 50 days, when the notes will undoubtedly command a premium, as has uniformly been the case on closing the subscription to other loans.

In order that citizens of every town and section of the country may be afforded facilities for taking the loan, the National Bank, State Bank, and Private Bankers throughout the country have generally agreed to receive subscriptions at par, subscribers will select their own agent, in whom they have confidence, and who only are to be responsible for the delivery of the notes for which they receive orders.

JAY COOKE,

Subscription Agent, Philadelphia.

Subscriptions will be received by the

FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF JANESVILLE.

ROCK COUNTY NATIONAL BANK of Janesville.

Labels 3m 666

HERMAN WETSTEIN.

Watchmaker and Jeweler,

Two Doors Below the Postoffice.

HAS had an experience of fifteen years at his trade, and is now located in Janesville.

EVERY Jeweler's article is on hand.

RECOMMENDED by all the respectable jewellers and watchmakers of the city.

ALL kinds of jewelry made to order.

NEATLY done to order.

WATCHES, clocks and jewelry repaired and warranted.

ENTIRE satisfaction given or money refunded.

TERMS for all descriptions of repairs and warranted.

SPECTACLES to great variety, carefully fitted and warranted.

THANKFUL for past favors, he respectfully asks a continuance of the same.

SPECIAL attention is called to my facilities for repairing gold and silver.

IN the store two doors below the Postoffice.

No. 201 North Exchange Street, Janesville, Wis.

CHICAGO & NORTHWESTERN

RAILWAY.—On and after Nov. 25th, 1864, will leave Janesville as follows:

Passenger Trains.

GOING NORTH.	GOING SOUTH.
Mail Passenger, 1:50 P. M. Janesville Pass. 9:45 A. M. Night 1:30 P. M. Night 1:00 P. M.	
Freight 11:00 P. M.	

Freight Trains.

GOING NORTH.	GOING SOUTH.
Freight 5:30 A. M. Freight (stock) 12:00 A. M. Freight 7:00 A. M. Freight 11:30 P. M.	

J. A. HEAD, Freight Agent.

GEO. L. BEETLE, Ticket Agent.

TICKETS FOR ALL THE PRINCIPAL POINTS EAST AND WEST FOR SALE AT THE PASSENGER DEPOT. PASSENGERS GOING EAST WILL SAVE MONEY BY PURCHASING THROUGH TICKETS. 243 JAGO CHECKED THROUGH.

MILWAUKEE & PRAIRIE DU CHEN RAILWAY.

Trains leave Janesville as follows:

For Prairie du Chien at 1:50 P. M.	
For Milwaukee at 1:30 P. M.	
For Monroe at 1:00 P. M.	
For Milwaukee & Prairie du Chien (through) 6:30 P. M.	

Trains arrive at Janesville as follows:

From Prairie du Chien at 8:45 P. M.	
From Milwaukee at 11:30 P. M.	
From Monroe at 11:00 P. M.	
From Mil. & Prairie du Chien (through) 6:30 P. M.	

The 9:15 P. M. train leaves for Prairie du Chien, St. Louis, and New England.

The 6:15 P. M. train leaves for Milwaukee, St. Louis, and New England.

W. L. ARTHUR, Ticket Agent.

GEO. L. BEETLE, Ticket Agent.

DOWN THEY COME.

I have just received

100 DRESS PATTERNS

Best American Prints,

A few patterns of Marcelline at 25 cents per yard, and good with

FINE COTTON CLOTH,

3 1/2 yards per yard. R. J. RICHARDSON.

Nearly opposite the Postoffice, Janesville, Wis. feb24dlw1e675.

NEW ARTIST IN JANEVILLE.

A. J. E. HENRI, formerly from the East, where he has been a successful artist, and a member of the National Academy of Design, has just opened a studio in Janesville, where he will execute all kinds of oil, water, and pencil portraits, and also all kinds of architectural and landscape painting. He will also execute all kinds of painting on glass, and on wood, and on metal. He will also execute all kinds of painting on silk, and on paper, and on canvas. He will also execute all kinds of painting on stone, and on marble, and on wood. He will also execute all kinds of painting on iron, and on steel, and on copper. He will also execute all kinds of painting on brass, and on silver, and on gold. He will also execute all kinds of painting on leather, and on parchment, and on vellum. He will also execute all kinds of painting on silk, and on paper, and on canvas. He will also execute all kinds of painting on stone, and on marble, and on wood. He will also execute all kinds of painting on iron, and on steel, and on copper. He will also execute all kinds of painting on brass, and on silver, and on gold. He will also execute all kinds of painting on leather, and on parchment, and on vellum.

POPULAR BOOKS:

A supply of

ENOCH ARDEN,

NINETEEN BEAUTIFUL YEARS,

COTTA FAMILY, & C.

LEAVITT & DEARBORN.

FRESH BALTIMORE OYSTERS, received daily by Express at Wholesale, Janesville, Wis. feb24dlw1e675.

Dry Goods.

PROCLAMATION!

Great Sale of Dry Goods

BY

McKEY & BRO.

Our entire stock of goods to be closed out without reserve, regardless of cost.

IMMENSE SALE

OF

AT

DRY GOODS

AT

AUCTION!

Another great sale at auction and private sale, to continue thirty days.

500 pieces of color prints marked down to 25 cents; colored prints 25.

All our Domestic Goods thrown on the market, at 50 per cent a reduction of 60 per cent.

500 pieces of Dress Goods thrown on the market at a tremendous reduction. No reservation!

Another great sale at auction and private sale, to continue thirty days.

500 pieces of color prints marked down to 25 cents; colored prints 25.

All our Domestic Goods thrown on the market, at 50 per cent a reduction of 60 per cent.

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Another great sale at auction and private sale, to continue thirty days.

50

